

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

202340

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PATENT SPECIFICATION

Complete Specification Lodged 19th August, 1954
Application Lodged No. 2525/54 19th August, 1954
Applicant... (Actual Inventor) - Franz Büchler

Convention Application
(Switzerland - 21st August, 1953, and 23rd April, 1954)

Complete Specification Published 24th February, 1955
Complete Specification Accepted 5th July, 1956

Classification 81.3.

Drawing attached.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

**"FITTING FOR SECURING WALL COVERING PLATES AND
SEALING THE JOINTS THEREOF."**

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me:-

The present invention relates in general to fittings for wall covering plates, both for securing the latter and for sealing their joints.

The plates designed for covering the outer and inner walls of buildings require reliable securing fittings which enable such plates to be rapidly and permanently attached, if possible without any special treatment of the single plates. Furthermore it is desirable to seal the joints between the plates in a suitable manner, a process which should likewise be permanent and capable of being carried out without great expenditure of labour. The securing fittings known hitherto for such purposes only partly meet these requirements; they take a considerable time to attach and are little suited for certain methods of securing the covering plates, such as for instance those methods in which putty or paste is used. The profiles hitherto available for sealing the joints have the disadvantage that they require to be specially secured in

1.

the joints or on the plates.

In contrast to this, the present invention relates to a combined fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing the joints thereof, characterised by a securing profile and a joint sealing profile, of which the first named profile, which is securable to the wall to be covered, consists of a rail which is adapted to the course of the wall and of which the outward facing surface is at least in part even and so arranged that wall covering plates can be secured thereto with putty, while the joint sealing profile consists of a rail which is likewise adapted to the course of the wall, two longitudinal ribs projecting close together from one of the two opposite surfaces of the securing or joint sealing profile, which ribs form between themselves a longitudinal channel of which the inner sides are provided with a plurality of parallel sharp-edged longitudinal grooves, whilst the other surface carries a longitudinal rib the side walls of which are likewise provided with a plurality of parallel sharp-edged longitudinal grooves, the said rib fitting approximately into the longitudinal channel on the opposite surface, which joint sealing profile, when the wall covering plates have been pasted on to the even surfaces of the securing profile, is pressed on to the said securing profile and thus the grooved longitudinal rib of the one surface running along the plate joints is forced into the grooved longitudinal channel of the other surface and held fast by the grooves whilst at least the outer edges of the joint sealing profile bear on the plates.

Various typical embodiments of the invention will now be described in detail in conjunction with Figs. 1 to 6. In the attached drawing:

Fig. 1 is a cross-section through the two-part fitting according to the invention, as used for the plate covering of an even wall;

Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the fitting according to the invention, designed for an outer edge of a wall covering;

Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sections of the fitting according to the invention, as used for the plate covering of an external and an internal corner of a wall respectively;

Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the fitting according to the invention, as used for the plate covering of an external corner of a wall and equipped with a half round joint sealing profile;

Fig. 6 is a further typical embodiment of the fitting according to the invention;

Fig. 7 is another fitting similar to that shown in Fig. 2 but on an enlarged scale;

Figs. 8 and 8 are further typical embodiments of a fitting similar to that shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 shows in cross-section a typical embodiment of the securing and joint sealing fitting for the covering of an even wall 1 with the wall covering plates 2. According to the invention

the fitting consists of two parts, the securing profile 3 and the joint sealing profile 4. In the embodiment illustrated the securing profile 3 consists of a flat rail 5, which has even surfaces 6 on its outward facing side and is provided with grained grooves 7. The latter facilitate drilling of the rail for the purpose of securing it to the wall 1, the securing being effected here for instance by means of the peg 8. Along its centre line the flat rail 5 has two longitudinal ribs 9 and 10 which are set close together and form between them a channel 11, the side walls of which are preferably parallel and vertical to the flat rail 5. The height of the ribs 9, 10 is approximately adapted to the thickness of the covering plates 2 to be treated and is preferably a little smaller than the said thickness, but the height of the channel 11 formed by the ribs 9, 10 should appropriately be greater than its width. The two inner sides of the channel 11 are provided with a plurality of parallel and sharp-edged longitudinal grooves 12, shaped here for instance like saw teeth and facing, together with the surface vertical to the channel wall, towards the bottom of the channel.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 the joint sealing profile 4 likewise consists of a flat rail 13 which carries on its inner side a vertical longitudinal rib 14 which runs along the centre line and has parallel side walls. These side walls are also provided with a plurality of parallel and sharp-edged longitudinal grooves 15, the number and graduation of which correspond to the grooving 12 of the channel 11. In this case the said grooves 15 are also shaped like saw teeth, the surfaces vertical to the rib wall, however, facing upwards. The dimensions of the longitudinal rib 14 and of the longitudinal channel 11 correspond approximately so that, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the rib 14 of the joint sealing profile can be pressed into the channel 11 and held fast by the grooves 12 and 15. The outer longitudinal edges 16 of the securing profile 4 have a larger thickness of material than the rest of the flat rail 13 and are designed as bearing surfaces which press upon the wall covering plates 2.

The fitting according to the invention can be adapted to the requirements of wall coverings of various configuration, further embodiments herefor being shown in Figs. 2 to 5. The invention, however, is not limited thereto.

Fig. 2 shows a typical embodiment of the fitting designed for an outer edge of a wall covering, wherein the securing profile has on its flat rail 5 the two ribs 9, 10 arranged along an outer edge. Here the joint sealing profile is an L-shaped rail with arms 13a and 13b, the inward facing rib 13 being supported by the arm 13a and running parallel to the arm 13b. The wall covering plate is here secured with putty to the even surface 6 and the rib 14 of the joint sealing profile, which here serves to cover the edge, is pressed into the channel 11, both rib and channel being grooved in the same manner as described in conjunction with 3.

Fig. 1. If desired, the inner side of the profile arm 13b and the outer side of the rib 10 can also be provided with longitudinal grooves, as indicated in Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows a typical embodiment of the fitting for the plate covering of an outer wall corner. Here, the securing profile is an L-shaped rail with arms 5a and 5b of any length, each of which possesses even surfaces 6 to which putty can be applied. The two ribs 9 and 10, which form the channel 11, here run along the edge common to both profile arms 5a, 5b and project outwards. The joint sealing profile is here formed by a corresponding L-shaped rail with arms 13a, 13b and possesses along the inner edge common to both the said arms the longitudinal rib 14 which is designed to be pressed into the channel 11 and, like the said channel 11, is provided with longitudinal grooves, as described in conjunction with Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 illustrates a corresponding typical embodiment of the fitting for inner wall corners. The securing profile is an L-shaped rail having the arms 5a, 5b and the inward projecting longitudinal ribs 9, 10 for the channel 11. The joint sealing profile, likewise an L-shaped rail with arms 13a, 13b, has here an outward projecting longitudinal rib 14 which is pressed into the channel 11 and, like the said channel, is provided with longitudinal grooving. The other features correspond to those described in conjunction with Fig. 1.

The fitting according to the invention can also be used with a half round joint sealing profile for outer wall corners, a typical embodiment therefor being illustrated in Fig. 5. The securing profile consists here of three surfaces 5a, b, c all inclined at an angle of 30° to each other and having corresponding even surface portions 6 for securing the wall covering plates and grained grooves 7 with putty. The middle rail portion 5b carries the ribs 9, 10 which form the channel 11. The joint sealing profile consists here of a dish-shaped curved, half round rail 13, on the inside of which runs the longitudinal rib 14 designed to be pressed into the channel 11 and held fast thereby the longitudinal grooves. A similar half round joint seal can, of course, also be arranged for inner wall corners.

In the typical embodiments of the fitting according to the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 the longitudinal ribs 9 and 10, which form the longitudinal channel 11, are always arranged on the securing profile, and the grooved longitudinal rib 14 is always arranged on the joint sealing profile. The invention, however, is in no way restricted to this and it is also possible to arrange the longitudinal channel 11 on the joint sealing profile and the longitudinal rib 14 on the securing profile. Such an embodiment is shown by way of example in Fig. 6 which, for the rest, corresponds to Fig. 3. The other typical embodiments shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5 can also be modified accordingly.

The practical application of the two-part fitting described above in conjunction with Figs. 1 to 6 has revealed that, when great lengths have to be dealt with, the joining of the two parts of the fitting requires considerable power which is undesirable in some cases. It is true that the joined parts of the fitting then have correspondingly greater adhesion but this is generally unnecessary for wall covering plates. Consequently, such a two-part fitting may occasionally be required which can be joined together with the use of less power.

The typical embodiment of the fitting illustrated in Fig. 7 shows such a design for an outer edge of a wall covering, wherein the two ribs 9 and 10 are arranged along an outer edge on the flat rail 5 of the securing profile. The joint sealing profile is here an L-shaped rail with arms 13a and 13b, the inward facing rib 14 being supported by the arm 13a and running parallel to the arm 13b. As compared with the joint sealing profile described above in conjunction with Fig. 2, however, the present profile has a modification in that here the opposite surfaces of the rib 10 and the arm 13b do not possess the longitudinal grooves.

On the other hand, the longitudinal channel 11 of the securing profile is somewhat differently designed here in that the two side walls of the said channel 11 are only provided with one longitudinal groove 18 or 19 respectively. Furthermore the side walls are inclined to the symmetry plane 20 so that the cross-section of the channel 11 becomes enlarged towards the base. The wall thickness of the ribs 9 and 10 is therefore somewhat less at the point where the said ribs pass into the flat rail than at the opposite longitudinal edges. Furthermore a recess 21 or 22 respectively is provided at the points where the longitudinal ribs 9 or 10 respectively pass into the flat rail 5.

The fact that, on the longitudinal rib 14 being pressed into the longitudinal channel 11, the two parts of the fitting only have to overcome the resistance of the two longitudinal grooves 18 and 19 facilitates the joining of the said parts. But the reduction of the wall thickness at the foot of the longitudinal ribs 9 and 10, as well as the two recesses 21 and 22 also help towards this end since now the two longitudinal ribs 9, 10 spring apart somewhat when the rib 15 is pressed into the channel 11. On the other hand, however this springing apart enables the longitudinal grooves 18, 19 to be a somewhat shorter distance from each other than the sharp edges of the rib 14, thus ensuring a reliable anchoring of the rib 14 pressed into the channel 11.

The methods, described in conjunction with Fig. 7, for reducing the amount of power required to join the two parts of the fitting can also be modified to the extent that the side walls of the longitudinal channel 11 run parallel to each other and are provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves, but the longitudinal rib 14 of the joint sealing profile is conical in shape and has only

one longitudinal groove on each side. Such a design is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig. 8, wherein the conicity is exaggerated for the sake of clarity. Here, too, the recesses 21 and 22 provided at the foot of the longitudinal ribs 9 and 10 serve to increase the elasticity of the said ribs. If desired, the ribs 9 and 10 may in this case as well have a smaller wall thickness at the points where they pass into the flat rail 5 than at their top edge.

Finally, it must also be pointed out that, as indicated by way of example in Fig. 9, the channel 11, having a correspondingly conical cross-section, may also be designed entirely without longitudinal grooves. The longitudinal rib 14 on the joint sealing profile, however, is provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves so that owing to the sharp longitudinal edges the joined parts of the fitting can be separated from each other only after a substantial friction has been overcome. Nevertheless, the adhesion of the parts of the fitting is of course less rigid than in the embodiments described above which have at least one longitudinal groove on each side. Also, the construction indicated in Fig. 9 can be accordingly modified to the extent that the longitudinal rib 14 can be designed without longitudinal grooves but with a smaller wall thickness at the foot than at the front edge, while the longitudinal channel 11 is provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves.

It must be pointed out that the fittings illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 can also be made similar to the typical embodiments described in conjunction with Figs. 7 to 9. Here the longitudinal channel 11 of Figs. 1 to 5 can be designed with only two longitudinal grooves and the rib 14 arranged as indicated, or else the channel 11 can be provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves and the rib 14 with only one such groove on each side. It is, however, always advantageous to arrange a hollow recess along the foot of each of the longitudinal ribs 9, 10 projecting from the flat rail 5. The arrangement, described in conjunction with Fig. 6, of the longitudinal channel 11 on the joint sealing profile and the longitudinal rib 14 on the securing profile can also be combined in a similar manner with the methods described above in conjunction with Figs. 7 to 9 in order to reduce the power needed to join the parts of the fitting together.

The saw-tooth longitudinal grooving of the channel walls or of the outer sides of the ribs, as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 9, is merely an embodiment given by way of example. Grooves of other shapes can also be provided, but they should preferably be of a type that can be produced in the same operation as the drawing of the profiles. If desired in place of a through longitudinal rib 14 the joint sealing profile can also be provided only with separate sections of such longitudinal ribs, whereby less pressure will be required to force the joint sealing profile into the channel of the securing profile.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:-

1. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing the joints thereof, characterised by a securing profile and a joint sealing profile, of which the first named profile, which is securable to the wall to be covered, consists of a rail which is adapted to the course of the wall and of which the outward facing surface is at least in part even and so arranged that wall covering plates can be secured thereto with putty, while the joint sealing profile consists of a rail which is likewise adapted to the course of the wall, two longitudinal ribs projecting close together from one of the two opposite surfaces of the securing or joint sealing profile, which ribs form between themselves a longitudinal channel of which the inner sides are provided with a plurality of parallel sharp-edged longitudinal grooves, whilst the other surface carries a longitudinal rib the side walls of which are likewise provided with a plurality of parallel sharp-edged longitudinal grooves, the said rib fitting approximately into the longitudinal channel on the opposite surface, which joint sealing profile, when the wall covering plates have been pasted on to the even surfaces of the securing profile, is pressed on to the said securing profile and thus the grooved longitudinal rib of the one surface running along the plate joints is forced into the grooved longitudinal channel of the other surface and held fast by the grooves whilst at least the outer edges of the joint sealing profile bear on the plates. (21st August, 1953).
2. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterised by the fact that both the inner sides of the longitudinal channel and the outer sides of the longitudinal rib have a plurality of parallel sharp-edged longitudinal grooves which engage each other when the two parts of the fitting are joined together. (21st August, 1953)
3. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile has the longitudinal channel and the joint sealing profile the longitudinal rib. (21st August, 1953)
4. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile has the longitudinal rib and the joint sealing profile the longitudinal channel. (21st August, 1953)
5. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile is provided with at least one grained groove parallel to the longitudinal ribs. (21st August, 1953)
6. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by
- 7.

the fact that the longitudinal channel formed by the two longitudinal ribs is higher than it is wide. (21st August, 1953)

7. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the longitudinal channel formed by the two longitudinal ribs has substantially parallel side walls. (21st August, 1953)

8. Fitting as defined in Claims 1 and 7, characterized by the fact that the sharp-edged longitudinal grooves have a saw tooth cross-section, each groove having a surface which runs approximately vertical to the channel wall and faces towards the bottom of the channel. (21st August, 1953)

9. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the height of the longitudinal ribs forming the longitudinal channel is approximately equal to the thickness of the wall covering plates. (21st August, 1953)

10 Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile consists of a flat rail, along the centre line of which there runs at least one longitudinal rib. (21st August, 1953)

11. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile consists of a flat rail, along one edge of which there runs at least one longitudinal rib. (21st August, 1953)

12. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile consists of an L-shaped rail with arms of any desired length, on which rail at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to both the said arms and the symmetry plane thus formed is inclined at the same angle of approximately 135° to the two arms, that is to say it projects outwards. (21st August, 1953)

13. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile consists of an L-shaped rail with arms of any desired length, on which rail at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to both the said arms and the symmetry plane thus formed is inclined at the same angle of approximately 45° to both arms, that is to say, it projects inwards. (21st August, 1953)

14. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile consists of an angled rail which does not form a right angle, has arms of any length and on which at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to

both arms and projects outwards. (21st August, 1954)

15. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile consists of an angled rail which does not form a right angle, has arms of any desired length and on which at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to both arms and projects inwards. (21st August, 1953)

16. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the securing profile consists of a rail with three surfaces which are inclined to each other, at least one longitudinal rib being arranged vertically on the centre one of the three surfaces. (21st August, 1953)

17. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that at least one longitudinal rib of the joint sealing profile possesses side surfaces which are approximately parallel and are vertical to the profile rail. (21st August, 1953)

18. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the longitudinal ribs of the joint sealing profile do not extend over the entire longitudinal extension of the said profile but at least approach the two ends of the said profile. (21st August, 1953)

19. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the longitudinal ribs of the joint sealing profile are divided up into a plurality of short rib sections which are distributed over the entire longitudinal extension of the said profile. (21st August, 1953)

20. Fitting as defined in Claim 8, characterized by the fact that the sharp-edged longitudinal grooves in the side walls of the longitudinal ribs are saw-toothed in cross-section, each groove having a surface which runs approximately vertically to the rib wall, faces towards the rib top and, on the grooved rib being pressed into the grooved channel, engages the saw tooth grooves there. (21st August, 1953)

21. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the joint sealing profile consists of a flat rail, along the centre line of which there runs at least one longitudinal rib. (21st August, 1953)

22. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the joint sealing profile consists of an L-shaped rail which has one short and one long arm, at least one longitudinal rib being arranged on the longer arm, projecting inwards and run-

ning parallel to the shorter arm. (21st August, 1953)

23 Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the joint sealing profile consists of an L-shaped rail with arms of any length on which rail at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to both arms, and that the side surfaces of the longitudinal rib are inclined at the same angle of approximately 135° to both arms, the rib thus projecting outwards. (21st August, 1953)

24. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the joint sealing profile consists of an L-shaped rail with arms of any desired length, on which rail at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to both arms, and that the side surfaces of the longitudinal rib are inclined at the same angle of approximately 45° to both arms, the rib thus projecting inwards. (21st August, 1953)

25. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the joint sealing profile consists of an angled rail which does not form a right angle, has arms of any desired length and on which at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to both arms and projects outwards. (21st August, 1953)

26. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the joint sealing profile consists of an angled rail which does not form a right angle, has arms of any desired length and on which at least one longitudinal rib runs along the edge common to both arms and projects inwards. (21st August, 1953)

27. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the joint sealing profile consists of a dish-shaped, curved rail and that at least one longitudinal rib runs along the inner side of the said rail and faces towards the centre point of the curve. (21st August, 1953)

28. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, with a securing profile as defined in Claim 10 and a joint sealing profile as defined in Claim 21. (21st August, 1953)

29. Fitting as defined in Claim 1 with a securing profile as defined in Claim 11 and a joint sealing profile as defined in Claim 21. (21st August, 1953)

30. Fitting as defined in Claim 1 with a securing profile as defined in Claim 12 and a joint sealing profile as defined in Claim 24. (21st August, 1953)

31. Fitting as defined in Claim 1 with a securing profile as defined in Claim 13 and a joint sealing profile as defined in Claim 23. (21st August, 1953)

32. Fitting as defined in Claim 1 with a securing profile as defined in Claim 14 and a joint sealing profile as defined in Claim 26. (21st August, 1953)

33. Fitting as defined in Claim 1 with a securing profile as defined in Claim 15 and a joint sealing profile as defined in Claim 25. (21st August, 1953)

34. Fitting as defined in Claim 1 with a securing profile as defined in Claim 16 and a joint sealing profile as defined in Claim 27. (21st August, 1953)

35. Fitting as defined in Claims 1, 8 to 14 and 19 to 25, characterized by the fact that the rail of the joint sealing profile has its greatest wall thickness at the outer longitudinal edges, and that the said longitudinal edges are designed on their inner side, facing the wall covering plates, as bearing surfaces with which the joint sealing profile presses on the wall covering plates after the fitting has been joined together. (21st August, 1953)

36. Fitting as defined in Claim 1, characterized by the fact that of the two holding members, consisting of a longitudinal channel and a longitudinal rib fitting into the said channel, only one is provided on its sides with a plurality of longitudinal grooves, and furthermore the walls of the longitudinal channel are elastically designed. (23rd April, 1954)

37. Fitting as defined in Claim 36, characterized by the fact that the holding member which has not a plurality of longitudinal grooves is provided with only one longitudinal groove on either side. (23rd April, 1954)

38. Fitting as defined in Claim 36, characterized by the fact that the holding member which has not a plurality of longitudinal grooves possesses a slightly cone-shaped cross-section. (23rd April, 1954)

39. Fitting as defined in Claim 38, characterized by the fact that the holding member which has not a plurality of longitudinal grooves is the longitudinal channel, the inner width of which is greater near the base than in the vicinity of the channel opening. (23rd April, 1954)

40 Fitting as defined in Claim 38, characterized by the fact that the holding member which has not a plurality of longitudinal grooves is the longitudinal rib, the cross-section of which is less wide at the point where the said rib passes into the rail than at the opposite, top edge of the said rib. (23rd April, 1954)

41. Fitting as defined in Claims 37 to 39, characterized by the fact that the channel walls have on either side a longitudinal groove in the vicinity of the channel openings (23rd April, 1954)

42 Fitting as defined in Claims 37, 38 and 40, characterized by the fact that the longitudinal rib has on either side a longitudinal groove in the vicinity of the top edge of the said rib. (23rd April, 1954)

43. Fitting as defined in Claim 36, characterized by the fact that the thickness of the walls forming the longitudinal channel is less at the point where the said walls pass into the rail than in the vicinity of the channel opening. (23rd April, 1954)

44. Fitting as defined in Claim 36, characterized by the fact that the walls each possess on their outer side at the point where they pass into the rail a recess which extends over the entire longitudinal extension of the walls. (21st August, 1953)

45. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 1 of the drawings. (21st August, 1953)

46. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 2, of the drawings. (21st August, 1953)

47. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the drawings. (21st August, 1953)

48. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 8 or 9 of the drawings. (23rd April, 1954)

by
ngi-
ich

4)

act-
ong-
ril,

r

ed
inal
rail

ed

53)

nd

nd

3)

nd

nd

3)

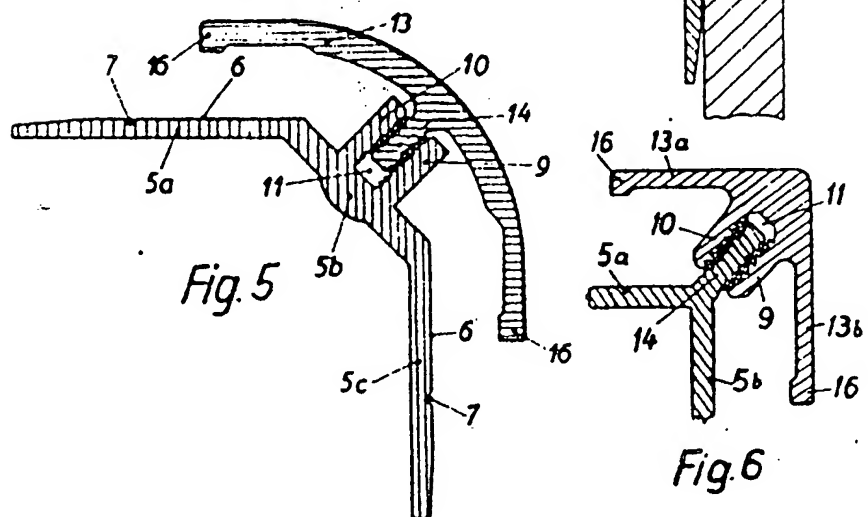
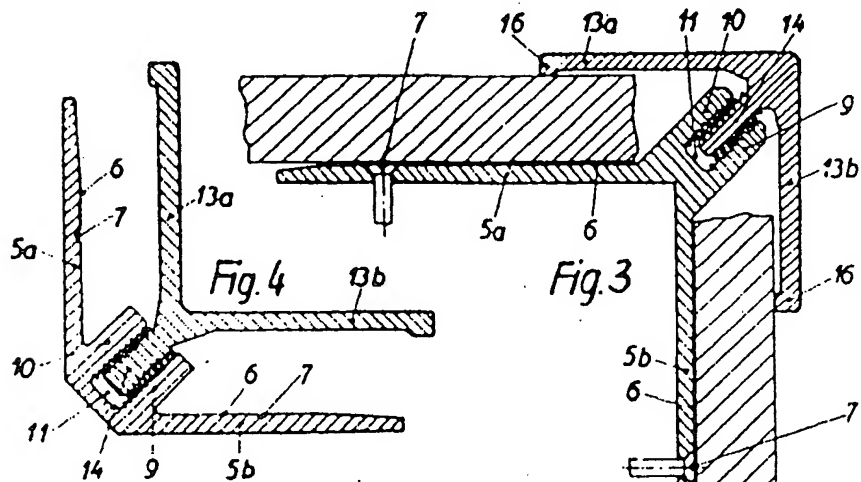
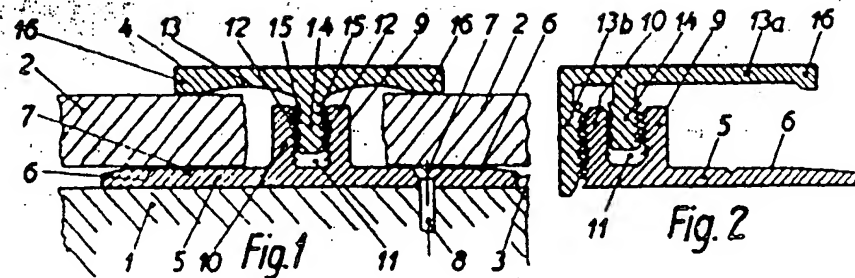
nd

nd-

nd

nd

954)



40 Fitting as defined in Claim 38, characterized by the fact that the holding member which has not a plurality of longitudinal grooves is the longitudinal rib, the cross-section of which is less wide at the point where the said rib passes into the rail than at the opposite, top edge of the said rib. (23rd April, 1954)

41. Fitting as defined in Claims 37 to 39, characterized by the fact that the channel walls have on either side a longitudinal groove in the vicinity of the channel openings (23rd April, 1954)

42 Fitting as defined in Claims 37, 38 and 40, characterized by the fact that the longitudinal rib has on either side a longitudinal groove in the vicinity of the top edge of the said rib. (23rd April, 1954)

43. Fitting as defined in Claim 36, characterized by the fact that the thickness of the walls forming the longitudinal channel is less at the point where the said walls pass into the rail than in the vicinity of the channel opening. (23rd April, 1954)

44. Fitting as defined in Claim 36, characterized by the fact that the walls each possess on their outer side at the point where they pass into the rail a recess which extends over the entire longitudinal extension of the walls. (21st August, 1953)

45. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 1 of the drawings. (21st August, 1953)

46. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 2, of the drawings. (21st August, 1953)

47. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 3, 4, 5 or 6 of the drawings. (21st August, 1953)

48. Fitting for securing wall covering plates and sealing joints therefor, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figure 8 or 9 of the drawings. (23rd April, 1954)

Fig. 7

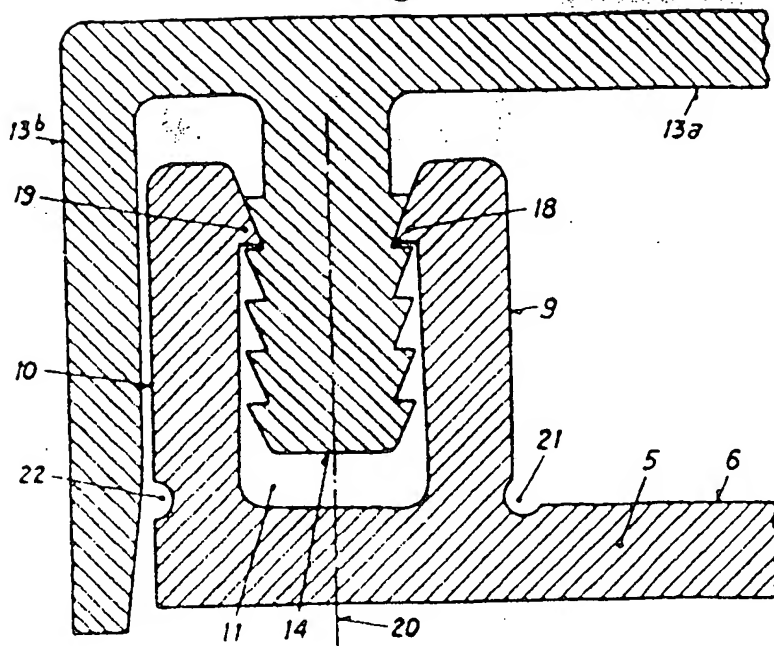


Fig. 8

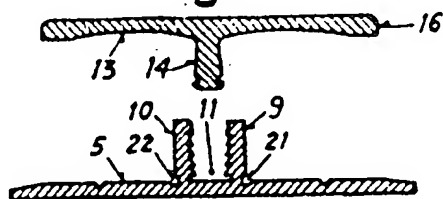


Fig. 9

